THE

# PATRIOT,

OR,

*SCOURGE of ARISTOCRACY.*

STONINGTON-PORT, (CON.) PRINTED BY S. TRUMBULL.

☞ *Price per year,* ONE DOLLAR, *exclusive of postage,*—50 CENTS *in advance.*

No. 19.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1801. [VOL. I.

OF all the calamities to which human nature is liable, War undoubtedly is the most destructive; and the reflecting mind is filled with astonishment that infatuated Man is himself the voluntary cause of the greatest evils that befal him: and altho' from time to time the witness of the horrors ever attendant on a state of warfare, his whole powers have been exerted to give celebrity to the destroyers of his species. He who sacked cities, desolated countries, and spilled the blood of thousands of his fellow-mortals, was hailed as a Hero—triumphs the most magnificent awated his coming—the Legislators of this country delighted to do him honor—Poets and Historians united in the most extravagant encomiums on his actions—and thus surrounded with false glory, the multitude have been taught to look upon him as more than mortal.

But I cannot but fondly hope, that the time is not far distant when by the general diffusion of knowledge mankind shall be awakened to a more proper sense of their importance—to a more perfect idea of their true interests: that as the spirit of despotism shall cease to triumph over their rights, they will more and more avoid the miseries of war, and cultivate and bring into action that LOVE which the beneficent Author of our being implanted in every of his creatures. I also feel pleasure inexpressible in believing, that this my native country, where genuine liberty has reared her standard, is chosen by Heaven to give a glorious example to a surrounding world, of moderation, justice, and love of peace; and to shew forth, by unequivocal proofs, that nations, as well as individuals, may terminate their differences without the interposition of the sword.

It is true, but a short time past clouds collected around and darkened our political horizon—storms assailed us, and appeared to be fast hurrying us to that vortex of European politics, which would inevitably have plunged us into all the horrors of a bloody contest. But from those justly dreaded evils we have most fortunately been delivered. And if now, instead of beholding our cities in flames, and deluged with the blood of our countrymen, we are enabled to

to traverſe their ſtreets in peace & ſecurity; if, inſtead of realizing the horrible violations of a drunken and enraged ſoldiery, we behold our matrons unpolluted and our daughters without a ſtain—if, inſtead of the ſanguinary and heart-rending ſight of infants toſſed on the ſpears of barbarous ruffians, we view them in health, ſporting around us, and are made happy in their ſmiles—to whom are we indebted for thoſe bleſſings? Not to a *Federal* Preſident, for he, by proofs undeniable, endeavored to provoke a war—not to a *Federal* majority of our Congreſs, for they hurried us, ſtep by ſtep, to the brink of ruin; and ſome of them, not content with the common miſeries of war, would willingly have made horror more horrible, and declared that a war of extermination, the deſtruction of men, women and children; alone would ſatiate their diabolical thirſt for blood: Single But, under heaven, in a great meaſure to the ſtrenuous and patriotic exertions of an individual, who, undiſmayed by the dangers that ſurrounded us, amidſt the infatuated endeavors of a *Federal* combination to plunge us into war, left the peaceful boſom of his family, to encounter a thouſand difficulties on a ſtormy ocean and in a foreign clime, to ſave from deſtruction his beloved country. And I repeat, that I believe it is to this uncommon exertion of individual powers, that we are now indebted for the enjoyment of peace. But, ſtrange to relate, in contradiction of every feeling of humanity, he who brought the olive-branch to his country; he who ought to have been hailed as the meſſenger of glad tidings, was, on his return to his native ſhores, met by the execrations of a people he had ſacrificed domeſtic enjoyments ſo eminently to ſerve: and an attempt was even made, by a *Federal* party in Congreſs, to conſtrue his endeavors amicably to adjuſt exiſting differences, into treaſon; and by a law whoſe operation was retroſpective, to condemn him to ſuffer a puniſhment due only to the moſt atrocious malefactors. Such ingratitude we might perhaps ſearch hiſtory in vain to follow. For although ſeduced by the falſe glare that has hitherto ſurrounded the deſtroyers of mankind, they have been exalted by ignorance and ambition to the higheſt pinnacle of honor; yet, in the darkeſt ages, returning Peace was hailed with joy and conſidered as a bleſſing; and it has been left for the Federaliſts of America, in the enlightened eighteenth century, to load with odium, reproach, and crimination, a fellow-citizen to whoſe patriotiſm they were highly indebted for peace, ſafety, and independence.

Worthy *LOGAN*, although I know thee not, and perhaps never may know thee, I reverence the motives which actuated thee.—I love thee for thy great and glorious exertions in behalf of thy country, and look with pleaſing wonder at their effects. Ceaſe not from thy labors to promote the intereſts of an [as yet] ungrateful people. The innate anſwer of well done, has been, and will continue to be, thy ſweet reward; and years ſhall not roll away before a deceived people will become ſenſible of thy philanthropy, and learn to proper-

ly appreciate thv important ſervices. *One of the People.*

*(N. J. Tr. Amer.)*

---

ACTIONS *ſpeak louder than* WORDS.

THE *Federaliſts* have often aſſerted that they poſſeſs all the *talents, property, virtue* and *religion* in our country. They tell us their opponents are *Jacobins, Philoſophiſts, bankrupts, knaves* and *fools*. Theſe aſſertions are very eaſily made. It requires no great talents to call one's opponent *raſcal*. A very low bred man, with very little underſtanding, on an emergency, might make uſe of ſuch a *federal argument* againſt his opponent. Aſſertions do not create facts. When we hear a man continually boaſting of his own *probity, honour* and *religion*, we begin to ſuſpect, that he is deficient in thoſe traits of character which he claims as peculiarly his own. Often have we obſerved, that he who is continually boaſting of his courage and bravery, is, on the appearance of danger, the greateſt coward. A truly *religious* man does not proclaim his *piety* on the houſe top. A man of *honor* and *virtue* does not proclaim to every one he me meets, '*I am a man of honor.*' He rather performs thoſe duties which his conſcience dictates to be right, and receives the approbation of his own reaſon.

Let us then look to the actions of men as the beſt criterion by which to determine their character. By this rule let us examine the *Federaliſts*. Is it not a fact, that during the laſt Adminiſtration they were continually preaching the old exploded doctrine of *paſſive obedience* and *non reſiſtance?* Is it not a fact, that their *Idol* was, by them, ſhielded by a *Sedition Law?* Were there not many *Republicans* thrown into Goals for publiſhing ſtrictures on the meaſures and doings of the then Preſident? Did they not ſet up the old hue and cry of *Church* and *State?* Did they not enliſt on their ſide the meaneſt paſſions of the human mind, *bigotry* and *ſuperſtition?* Was not the ſyſtem by them purſued, calculated to deſtroy the *freedom of enquiry*, & that *manly independence* peculiar to a *free* Government? We appeal to the recollection of every man for the truth of theſe inquiries.

How have the ſame party conducted ſince the commencement of the *New* Adminiſtration. Scarcely a *federal* paper eſcapes the preſs without violent *invectives againſt the Preſident*. Publication after publication directed to him perſonally, full fraught with *abuſe, miſſtatements of facts*, and *unfair repreſentations*. Repeatedly has it been aſſerted that the Preſident interfered in the proſecution againſt Mr. DUANE, on behalf of the Senate, and that he ordered a *nolle proſequi* when the *fact is well known that the Bill preſented by Mr.* INGERSOL, *at the requeſt of the Senate of the United States, againſt Mr.* DUANE, *has been returned by the Grand Jury* IGNORAMUS.—All further proſecution ceaſed of courſe. This is one of the many inſtances of *unfair repreſentations* which have been made of the Preſident's official conduct. The ſame men, who, a few month ſince, were preaching the doctrine that the '*Chief Magiſtrate can do no wrong*,' that the Preſident's official character ſhould be held ſacred, that his powers ſhould be enhanced, are the very men who *traduce* and *viliſy* almoſt

every meaſure of Adminiſtration. And were we to judge from Newſpaper productions, we ſhould ſay *that they are endeavoring, by every means in their power, to create diſcord and diviſion, and thereby to obtain a ſeparation of the Northern from the Southern ſtates, and in that way deſtroy the Federal Government.* Every honeſt man will do well to examine the *views* and *deſigns* of the parties, without being deceived by names or pretenſions. Look well to the tendency of the actions of men. [SUN.]

## *EXTRACT.*

AS the feveriſh heat, which has been apparent in the papers for a few weeks paſt, is evidently abating. As recent events have produced neither hoſtile efforts, nor apathized acquieſcence; neither lethargy and repoſe, or hurry and action; but an intereſted attention, and an excitement of feeling peculiarly favourable to uſeful diſcuſſions; the preſent is the time to addreſs the underſtandings of well meaning citizens. The bigotry and the idolatry of former meaſures are now numbered with the exploded follies of paſt times. Liberty and patriotiſm undiſmayed, by the terrors of oppreſſive proſecutions, no longer looks about for a ſanctuary to hide in; their voice is no longer heard in the afflicted and affrighted tones of perſecuted innocence. The exiſting ſtate of things gives energy to character, and invites to the exerciſe of reaſon, to inveſtigation, and a freedom of ſpeech, ſubject to no other reſtrictions, than what decency, uprightneſs, manlineſs, a love of truth, a love of country, religion and the ſtate laws enjoin. The rights of all are equally reſpected. It is not true, that the new adminiſtration ſhrunk from public inſpection.—They court one founded on fact, and conducted with fairneſs. They wiſh not to be exempted from ſcrutiny, pretend not to an exemption from error or miſtakes; complain not, of a juſt and reaſonable jealouſy, or of cenſure, if merited.—They aſk not for an implicit faith; they ſubmit to an impartial trial; invite to vigilance, and a manly & critical examination of their principles and meaſures, and deſire they may be teſted, with truth and policy, with the genius and principles of the federal conſtitution, with the maxims and proviſions of the State governments, guaranteed *Republican*, by the aggregated power of the whole. But railing againſt the government is not reaſoning. Hard names are not firſt principles. Enmity to individuals, from private motives, is not a reſpect for conſtituted authority. Stigmatizing, with the charge of *anarchiſm, deiſm, atheiſm, jacobiniſm*, are no proofs of facts, nor a diſcuſſion of the principles of government; they are a mean addreſs to the meaneſt of paſſions. Such arguments can be equally employed by both parties. They are diſgraceful to thoſe who urge them; an inſult to thoſe who are addreſſed by them, and proving leſs than nothing—*Republicans* diſdain to uſe them.

A REPUBLICAN government is one in which the ſupreme end of the ruler ſhould be the good of

he people. From the people he eceived all the power he poſſeſſes, nd at every moment of his exiſtnce he is ſubject, in one way or ther, to a deprivation of this powr by the people. Whether his olitical conduct be virtuous and nlightened, or vicious and weak, s far as relates to his continuance n office, the people are the ultimate judges. Frequently, and at ſtated periods, the people are called pon to judge; and their judgment s expreſſed, either directly in the hoice of their immediate repreſentatives, or indirectly through hem, by impeachment, and the paſſage of laws, which effect executive or judiciary magiſtrates. In order to render this right of the people, in its exerciſe, a bleſſing inſtead of a curſe, they muſt be informed of what their rulers do, what they ought to do, and the general grounds on which they act or decline acting. All this information is eſſential to the forming a correct judgment on the merit or demerit of public agents, and whether they are worthy of further confidence, or ought to be deprived of that which they poſſeſs. This information can only be obtained in two ways: by *ſpeaking*, or *publiſhing* freely our ſentiments; for no one will queſtion the inability of the great maſs of the people of any nation to be enlightened without one or other, or both of theſe means. In our country, we believe both to be neceſſary, and particularly the liberty of the preſs. There is not a republican citizen among us, who does not conſider the liberty of the preſs as the palladium of his rights.

[*Nat. Intel.*]

## POETICAL.

### *A New Ariſtocratic Song.*

I.

THE Federaliſts are grown ſo weak,
They nothing more can do;
Exhauſted in their ſtock of lies,
What new ones can they brew?

Like Æsop's greedy hound they've ſnarl'd,
And no one let alone, Sir,
But ſnatching at the People's Rights,
They loſt their favorite bone, ſir.

II.

I liſtened to their mock parade,
And thought it mighty clever;
And Demo, Jacobin, and Knave,
Ran in my head forever.

For Power and Office over-keen,
The whole affair they've marr'd Sir;
I ſtrove to keep them company,
But faith they rode too hard, ſir.

III.

I thought myſelf ſome inches higher
Than any of that party;
But I've found out my real ſize,
And do repent moſt hearty.

And now t' attone for my miſtake,
I'll do what e'er I can, ſir;
The Demo ticket I'll ſupport,
And vote them to a man, ſir.

IV.

Our Pariſh Prieſt, with as much zeal
For Politics as Pray'r,
Declar'd if Jefferson came in,
'Twould breed a civil war.

I liſten'd to the Solemn Tale,
And thought it was no lie, ſir;

But now I find that Prieſts can err
As well as you or I ſir.

V.

I'd rather in my Bible truſt,
Than ſacredotal Fiction;
I'll ſtrive to keep the ſtrongeſt ſide,
And ſpurn their interdiction.

Their council ruin'd me as near
As four pence to a groat, Sir;
Henceforth I'll make the moſt I can
Of wiſdom dearly bought Sir.

VI.

Detraction, Falſhood, and Fineſſe,
Are all worn out with uſing;
We may as well give up the game
And frankly pay our loſing.

Like wrangling Gameſters in the wrong.
When not allow'd to cheat Sir,
Call in your glaſs, and drink good friends,
And own your'e fairly beat, Sir.

[*N. J. Tr. Amer.*]

## CONNECTICUT. *Nov* 27.

Subſcriptions are received at the office of the *Patriot*, for printing in this State, a periodical work to be entitled the "*Connecticut Republican Magazine.*"---It will be printed monthly and delivered to ſubſcribers in all parts of the U. States, by the earlieſt conveyances. Each number will contain 40 Octavo pages, and afforded to ſubſcribers for 1 dol. 50 cts. per ann. excluſive of poſtage; 12½ cts. to be paid on the delivery of each number. A handſome title page, table of contents, and liſt of ſubſcribers names, will be printed and delivered *gratis*, at the end of the year. From an addreſs to the public, by the propoſed Editor, we conclude that the work will really deſerve Republican patronage.

## *PEACE in EUROPE.*

By ſeveral arrivals in different parts of the United States, we have received the agreeable intelligence of the ſigning of the Preliminaries of Peace, between France and Great Britain, by the miniſters of the reſpective governments. The haughtineſs and arrogance of G. Britain, muſt certainly, by this unexpected ſtep, be reduced a "*peg lower.*" She has, it is ſaid, given up her conqueſts, what then has ſhe to boaſt of? Surely nothing; conſequently a revolution muſt, and we believe will ſoon enſue. The poor oppreſſed mechanic and citizen of that ruined iſland, will now have an opportunity to inveſtigate the paſt, preſent and future conduct of their tyrannical rulers, and will, we hope, relieve themſelves from unjuſt and cruel burthens.

Several of the Tory Gazettes of Rhode-Iſland, are weekly ſhooting forth the arrows of diſappointed envy, againſt the ſupporters of the Reſolutions which were paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of the Aſſembly of that State, reſpecting certain publications calculated to defame one of the beſt of men, his Excellency Gov. FENNER, whoſe general character has ever been conſidered by honeſt and good people, as pure & exemplary. No ſooner was it known that the ſophiſtry of Alexander the deceiver, together with the arts, intrigue and deceptions of the whole Federal and Tory hoſt could not dupe this worthy man, the preſſes and tongues of that diſappointed and ſlandering gang of

wretches, were set to work in order to defame and scurrilize their influential yet mild, peaceable and honorable adversary.—The "sect" were headed and led on to the attack by one *Dorrance*, who had the impudence to affix his name to a ridiculous composition of billingsgate stuff, (undoubtedly fabricated by some one of his despicable gang) calculated to bring the Governor's good name into disrepute. The efforts, however, of this mean creature with those of his despised scribblers and friends, will have, we believe, but little effect on the minds of the well meaning part of the citizens, who, we presume, universally approve of the measures adopted by the Legislature.

---

APPONTMENT BY AUTHORITY.

*Gideon Granger, Esq.* Post-Master General, in the room of Joseph Habersham, Esq. resigned.

We doubt not but that the "*procedure*" will be "*corrected,*" as soon as Mr. Granger obtains correct information of the conduct of some of the Federal Deputy Post-Masters, who have for a long time past, peaceably held their offices, in which they have endeavoured by every unfair means, to aid the enfeebled hydra Federalism to rear its detested form, and once more assault the inestimable privileges of Freemen. *Query*,—Will not one or two Post Masters, in a sister state, who have been in the habit of suppressing *the Patriot*, be obliged to deliver over their books and papers to better men?

---

The Legislature of Vermont have adopted the Maryland Resolutions, which propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution, by providing a uniform mode of choosing Electors of President and V. P. and representatives to Congress, by districts, after the 3d of March, 1803. This will give a more popular choice of the Electors, and more equitable choice of Federal Representatives.

---

At the late election in Lancaster (Penn.) the *hon.* Thomas Boude, Representative in Congress from that district, was detected in attempting to vote *twice*. Mr. Boude is, nevertheless, a *good* Federalist, and an *honest* man!

---

What is the Republican Citizen and Friend to the Federal Government to think of the Politics of the pretended Friends of Order, when he reads Governor Trumbull's Speech to the General Assembly of Connecticut? If a man high in Office in Great Britain, was to address a Public Body, in these Terms: "Amidst the Political agitations which prevail in Great Britain, at the present moment, in consequence of which men's minds are disturbed with *appearances doubtful, oftentimes discouraging*, whereby they become liable to be misled by the Influence of Passion and Prejudice, it is with *deep concern* that *I* too frequently *hear*, from *various quarters*, intimation given, expressing doubts respecting the continuance of the Monarchy of this Country," would he not be deemed a Traitor to the existing Government of that Country?—In the above Extract, there is only a Substitution of Great Britain for the United States—and Monarchy for the Union of America.

*Carlisle Gaz.*

---

There is little prospect of effect-

ing any ſort of reconciliation with the party oppoſed to the government—they ſpurn at & are alarmed even at the overture, and yet complain that they have not the confidence of thoſe they oppoſe and inſult !——The republican, however, will ſtill be patient and bear with them—the ſenſe of the country is awake, and the acts of deſperation and revenge which are daily exhibited, will ſhew more fully the diſpoſition to oppreſſion which they betrayed in power, and which they appear diſpoſed to carry with them to the grave.

---

*MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.*

*Federal Text.*—" Mr. JEFFERSON is an enemy to Commerce."

He ſends a Squadron into the Mediterranean to protect Commerce—

*Federal Comment*—" But then he violates the Conſtitution."

*Quere.*—Where was the Conſtitution when Mr. Adams ordered our cruiſers to burn ſink and deſtroy the French ?

*Anſwer.*—In Federal keeping.

*(Ind. Chron.)*

---

The Republicans are ſatisfied that the preſent Adminiſtration will do all in its power to protect the Commerce of the U. States.—Our little ſquadron now in the Mediterranean, effectually guards our Trade from the Tripolitan cruiſers. A valuable convoy of merchant veſſels has reached this country, and our ſea-faring brethren are proud to acknowledge their gratitude to the government for its protection, ſo promptly afforded to them in a time of real danger.—But, ſay the *Tories*, this is our Navy, you muſt thank us for it.—How ſo? whoſe money paid for this Navy ? Why, the People's to beſure—and the People have a right to derive all the benefit from it, as they pay all the expence.

*ib.*

---

On the firſt Monday of Dec. next, commences an important ſeſſion of the American Congreſs.—The proceedings will be really intereſting, and favourable to the republican intereſt, a majority of both branches being friends to the Conſtitution and the Liberties of their Conſtituents.

---

THE THIRD TIME.

---

☞ *Letters, Caſh, &c. for the Printer of the Patriot, may be ſent from a diſtance by the Mail, directed to " S. Trumbull, Poſt-Maſter, Stonington. Con."*

*Gentlemen who have been ſo kind as to receive the names of Subſcribers, or the amount of Subſcriptions for the Patriot, in different parts of the United States, will oblige the Editor by immediately tranſmitting to him ſuch ſums as they may have collected, with the names of thoſe who have paid, together with the names of additional ſubſcribers. Publications of this kind are dependant upon the punctuality of patrons, without a due obſervance of the conditions of publication, they ſeldom are continued, in order therefore that this work may not be relinquiſhed, thoſe of its Patrons who are ſtill in arrears, will oblige the Editor by forwarding to him either a quarterly or yearly payment,—the latter would be moſt agreeable and attended with leſs difficulty.*